Cockran, and Senator Fassett pounded on the desk like Vulcan on his anvil.

The happy witness took advantage of the lull to answer, smiling with all his might, that he had "no recollection" of the person who asked him about the \$250. He thought the question was put to him in the Courthouse.

Senator Fassett mildly rebuked the "Friend of the Committee" for interfering, and for abusing committee's counsel.

Mr. Cockfan began to make a speech, but Mr. Fassett's gavel was even more eloquent than Mr

Cockran's tongue. "I was going to explain," said Mr. Cockran. with unwonted deference. "I thought you

wanted an explanation." " No, no further," said Mr. Fassett sharply, again

Oh," drawled the irrepressible Mr. Cockran, sinking into his chair and putting his hands in his pockets. "I was offering you an explanation in the discharge of my

office of friendship." Mr. Ivins called for about half a dozen deputies in succession, but none of them answered.
"I think," said Senator Fassett, "that the

Sheriffs have resigned as witnesses as well as

Mr. Cockran said that he was willing to admit that the deputies' allowance for poundage under Sheriff Grant was 10 per cent on executions and 50 per cent on attachments. This admission satisfied the committee's counsel, and no more

deputies were called for. Ernest Dreher, a queer little swarthy man, who might have been taken for a French pastry cook if he had not said that he used to "keep a hotel at No. 130 Greenwich-st., said that he had been on bail bonds in criminal cases. He had given bail in \$100 for a man named Langbein, and in a similar sum for a Mr. Hunsacker. Mr. Ivins asked him:

Q.-Have you ever been called upon to make any payments on these bonds!

Q.—Have you ever been called upon to make any payments on these bonds? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did Lambein stand trial, or did he go away? A.—I conden't tell you.
Q.—Did Hansbein stand trial? A.—I don't know anything about it.
Q.—Has anybody ever called on you from the Sheriff's or District-Attorney's office with regard to those bonds, and demanded that they should be paid cither in whole or in part? A.—Not officially.
Q.—Well, who has cailed on you? A.—Mt. Langbein told me that the bond had been forfeited, but he would see that everything was all right.
Q.—Have you ever been called upon to make any payment on account of that bond? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Have you ever paid anything to any one in consideration of not being called upon to pay the bond? A.—No, sir.
Martin Maher, a liquor-dealer, said he had been.

Martin Maher, a liquor-dealer, said he had been on the bail-bond of a man called Murphy and of another called Clark. The amount was \$100, Mr. Murphy did not stand trial, but the witness had not been informed that the recognizance was forfeited, nor had he been asked to make any payment. Some fellow had come to him and talked to him about the bond.

Mr. Ivins wanted to hear what the conversation had been. Mr. Cockran put in his oar again. He

thought this was "not pertinent." "I would like to make a statement," said Mr.

Ivins carnestly. He went on:

I understand that as counsel to the committee I am
to be permitted to direct my inquiries along the line
which will be most fruitful in the disclosures of the
evils in municipal government, and in the office which
we have under investigation. I understand that as
counsel to this committee I am permitted to direct my
inquiry along any line whatever which tends to throw
light upon these questions. Whether it be permitted
or not cannot be raised here, because there is no
specific point to the pertinency of which any specific
question is addressed excent as it leads up to the
pertinency of the ultimate result. Counsel for the latsheriff has been trying, with what success I don't know,
to convince the committee that he is simply here as Ivins earnestly. He went on: sherif has been trying, with what success 1 and a lawle to convince the committee that he is simply here as a friend of the committee. If it is necessary that the witness shall be interrupted every few minutes, and that I should be interrupted be as e of some hing which appears to the alleged mind of the gentleman on the other side, I should like to know it, in order that I may conduct myself in accordance with the rule laid down by the committee.

"I have with alacrity accepted the post of friendship," said Mr. Cockran, glibly, "and it is in the position of a friend that I submit to the committee that the question is irrelevant, ridiculous and nonsensical."

Senator Fassett said firmly:

Senator Fassett said firmly:

I don't want to see the work of the committee interrupted by altercation. The position stated by Mr. Ivins, is in accordance with what I understand to be perfectly right in inquiries of legislative committees. If questions are answered in a losse way, that with simply diminish so much the force of the testimony when it is completed, and it occurs to me that it is perfectly proper for gentlemen who are here in some what anomalous positions that they should wait until counsel is through with the witness.

Mr. Fassett golded that the mines who are

Mr. Fassett added that the man who was on the stand needed to be examined with care, and to have the questions put in such a way that he would readily understand them. The position was new to him, and he was evidently not a "trained witness."
Mr. Cockran took up the expression "trained

Mr. Coekran took up the expression "trained witness" and repeated it jokingly.

Mr. Ivins exclaimed: "I am prepared to retire from the counselship of this committee, but I am not prepared to remain counsel of a committee which will permit the continuance of this insolution."

"Nobody has qualified Mr. Ivins even with an adjective," said Mr. Cockran gayly.
"I should like to have my status defined," resumed Mr. Ivins. "It is no question of temper, but I cannot prosecute this inquiry in an intelli-

but I cannot prosecute this inquiry in an intelligent way."

"Well, now," Mr. Cockran broke in, and Senator Fassett cace more repped him down.

"The committee," said Senator Fassett, "doesn't propose to have this work interrunted by an exhibition of rhetoric and bright, sparkling wit. We enjoy it, but it is not proper. We must request you to stop it."

Mr. Cockran bowed, and Mr. Ivins asked Mr. Maher about the conversation which he had had in regard to the bail bonds. The witcess, with a strong shanrack "brogne," said that he had been interviewed by a "liferald" reporter. "But, he added, with great indignation, "he said more in the pay-per than Oi said." (Much laughter) "Well, what conversation did you have with him?"

him?"

"He asked if I wint bond for wan Murphy, and Oi said yis. He said, 'Did you ever pay money to the Sheriff?' Oi asked what would I pay the money for, when I could projuice may men."

money to the Sherini man. The money for, when I could projuice moy man. The money for, when I could projuice moy man. The sheriff Sickles was the next witness. He had prepared a long statement embodying the result of his observations and experiences in the Sheriff's office so far, and his suggestions as to remedial legislation. This he read, and occasionally added to it by comment. It began as follows:

During the few days I have been in office my attention has been chiefly given to those departments of the Sheriff's office in respect to which irregularities and abuses have been alleged in the public journals and otherwise. I have not had time to go through all the departments of the office, but I will proceed to make such suggestions as have occurred to me touching those departments about which there have been suggestions of irregularities and abuses. Take, for example, the Order of Arrest Department. There were, I believe, four deputies assigned to duty in that department. When I was at the bar no such department existed. I was unable to see any necessity for it, either in regard to the duties of departies executing orders of avrest or on account of the mannitude of the business. I therefore abolished that so called department. I directed that all orders of avrest, like other orders of courts, should be turned over to the deputies. I directed that all orders of avrest, like other orders of courts, should be turned over to the deputies. I directed also that no other than the lawful fees should be charged for any daty performed by any deputy in the execution of an order of arrest, and that no granultons compensation of any sort should be received by any depart or other person in the office for any service, official or extra-official, rendered in the execution of that duty. I saw, however, and it is my opinion that the local compensa-

March-April-May.

liver complaint, billous disturbances, that tired feeling, cruptions, and various other dis orders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being a powerful and highly-concentrated alterative, is the most effective and economical spring medicine ever prepared. Take it yourself and

"Every spring for the last nine years I have been in the spring the last nine years I have been in the spring the last nine years I have been in the habit of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a dull pain in the small of my hack, so back, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the naivee of 'friends and my family physician'. I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—Luther W. English, Montgomery City, Mo.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for the various diseases common to the spring time, and alloes as tonic for the system. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for the various diseases common to the spring time, and alloes as tonic for the system. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a tenefit, as a spring medicine and purifier of the blood and while not willingly be without it."—Mrs. S. H. Pray, E. Boston, Mass.

"I have received wonderful benefit from the san of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and is the best spring medicine I know of."—Mrs. H. W. Hardy, Rozbury, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

execution of an order of arrest is insufficient.

The Sherid gave from his memoranda the legal fees chargeable, showing that the total amount for executing a warrant of arrest, no matter what the service, how large the responsibility, was \$4.53. "It will be for the Legislature," he said, "on the recommendation of the Bar of New-York, to suggest what additions are proper."

Turning to executions and attachments, the Sheriff pointed out the insufficiency of the compensation in regard to these duties also. Said he: Should the property be found in possession of the

metion. I hope that that duty will not be imposed upon me, for I do not think I would be a success as an auctionear.

The total amount of money collected on executions in the last year of my predecessor reaches about \$500,000. The legal poundage would be \$1,250. The sum of \$500,000 could never have been realized without a competent expert auctioneer. The fees charged by auctioneers who are competent and reputable vary from 2 1.2 to 10 per cent, according to the character of the goods sold and the labor invident to the sale. There is an average of affly executions received in the sheriff's office daily, and it has been found necessary to execute orders of arrest. I think one person could execute all the orders of arrest; but I distribute them for the work of the office is done up to date, but I do not suppose for a moment that I could continue to conduct the office with the small force. The deputies I have now on duty are very much overworked and very much underpaid, although I give them all the fees, reserving nothing for myself. A proper salary for a deputy would be \$2,500. If you adopt the fee system poundage should be augmented, so that about that sum could be carned. Otherwise you will not be able to get men of character, responsibility and capacity to remain in that employment.

under no circumstances whatever, must be accept penny in addition to the legal fees of the office, he did instant dismissal would follow. He decline the money and brought me the poundars, and I re quested him to accept the whole of it. There was me enough to go round. (Laughter: During the presen-

quested him to accept the whole of it. There was not enough to go round. thoughter: During the present week a suitor in one of the actions on the court calendar called at my office and requested a cony of the jury lists, for which he wanted to pay a reasonable fee. But no provision of law was found authorizing me to make a cony or to charge a fee. Therefore it was impossible to compile with his request, other than by furnishing him with a list and letting him copy it searches by the Sheriff are not authorized and no fee is provided for them, but the refusal to make them would cause great inconvenience. Therefore I have continued that out of respect for the bar, but there is no fee charged for it. There are no public books in the Sheriff's office, and there is no provision for them. When I entered the sheriff soffice if my predecessor had removed everything from it that was his private property, there would not have been a book, a sheet of paper, a pen, a pencil, or a stool for me to sit down on. The sheriff has to pay water rent I don't know.

Sheriff Sickles promised to prepare a statement as to the revenues of the Sheriff's office under existing laws.

Then Mr. lyins introduced a second accountant's

isting laws.

Then Mr Ivins introduced a second accountant's statement, showing the net receipts of the Sheriffrom January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1889, as

follows:

From executions, poundages, etc., exclusive of fees poid to the deputy sheriffs in lieu of salary 405,648 03
Loss salaries of two claras and a summons street. 10.204 12

Profit 855.443.51
Cal-ndar fee, 12.563.60
(Remark-There appears to be no special service readered by the Sherid in consideration of these fees except such as as paid for in the fee he receives for aummoning jurers.)
(takes fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportforment, Securing statistics of criminal convictions and making returns
Less salaries of two cierks 5,040.00

Leaving ... Attendance at execution of criminals.

Spring Medicine

is just the medicine to overcome that tired feeling, to build up your whole system, purify your blood, impart a good appetite and promote healthy digestion. Try it this

"I have for a long time been using Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cleveland. Ohio.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring tonic, and I recommend it to all who have that miserable tired feeling."

C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridgest., Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. B.—Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

When she had taken half a bottle she was like another child, and when the bottle was all gone, she was critical cured and in perfect health." D. F. RAVANAUGH, IS Daniel.st., Abany, N. Y.

Heed's Sarsaparilla is sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

Sheriff Sickles, when he heard the figures read. It is to be remembered that in this return of the Sheriff's income "cytra compensation" and "divvies" with the auctioneer and any sums not provided for as specifically stated are not taken into recount.

Mr. Ivins asked Sheriff Sickles:

Mr. Ivins asked Sheriff Sickles:

If the sheriff's office were a salaried office, what would be a fair salary for the sheriff'! A.—There comes at once the question of liabilities and responsibility. When a man is sheriff he is sheriff until he dies, and when he dies his widow is sheriff, and when she dies his children are sheriffs.

Q.—Assuming that the responsibility had been reduced to a minimum, so that the Sheriff should only be held responsible for his own wrong, what do you think would be proper compensation for the Sheriff! A.—That question ought to be considered relatively to the other salaries paid by the city. I should say that the Sheriff's office was on a par with any other city or county office, and the sheriff only to have a large a salary as is received by any other city or county officer. The services rendered by the sheriff to parties in suits ought to be paid for by the parties. Whether these fees should be turned over to the county treasury to reimburse the county for the salary of the sheriff is a question for you to decide.

Coming to the subject of the auctioneer and his fees, Sheriff Sickles said that from January 1 to December 1, 1889, there were 369 auction sales, and the average fees charged were 2 1-2 per cent.

Mr. Cockran tried hard to get the witness to

Mr. Cockran tried hard to get the witness to Mr. Cockran tried hard to get the witness to express general approval of the auctioneer policy of Sheriff Grant. General Sickles said he thought it was right that the Sheriff should do what he could to get the best prices possible for goods. "And has nt he a right to collect for his services?" asked Mr. Cockran.

"On the consent of attorneys he may, in my judgment, rightfully do so."

"And that charge is just as legal as any other?"

"Yes, but I think it ought to be taxed by a court."

Mr. Boardman then examined the witness on the

Mr. Boardman then examined the wholess of the same subject, as follows:

Q-ho you see any impropriety in this: Supposing the sherid had an arrangement with the new-papers here, by which they should charge a certain price for advertising, and he should deduct that price from the bill, but that the new-papers should secretly and without the knowledge of the parties pay him back one half of the money so deducted? A.-I should recard that as misconnect.

Mr. Cockran did not venture to ask any more questions about auctioneer's fees after that Sheriff Stekles "volunteered" in evidence the payrolf of the Sheriff's office, which is as follows: Under-Sheriff, \$600 a month; assistant undersheriff, \$125 a month; cashier, \$168.66; pary clerk, \$150; bond clerk, \$80; statistician, \$100; assistant statistician, \$75; messenger, \$85; three deputies to convey prisoners, \$100 a month each; two additional deputies, \$70 a month each; stenographer, \$30 a month; two cleaners, \$20 and \$25 a month; making a total payroll of \$2,200 \$25 a month; making a total pay-roll of \$2,200

month.

Richard W. G. Welling, on behalf of the City Reform Club, laid before the committee complaint against the Board of Excise. The omplaint, which was spread on the minutes, in the that it might serve as the basis for investi-

officers were elected: Resident, William Spalding: officers were elected: Resident, William Spalding: wise substantially as follows:

The City Reform Club is a non-pertisan organization devoted to exposing and remedying evils in the administration of the government of the city.

Within the past few years the club has devoted much lime and labor to the subject of bribery at elections, and in course of this work the clack difficulty in the way of successful detection has been the luque saloon within a quarter of a inte-of the polls open on Election Day, contrary to law. That the club's witnesses have in some instances been formed in their efforts to secure evidence of bribery, has been plainly due to the open saloon, ready at hand to conceal the actual transfer of money, and a cordingly the club, on November 5, 1889, the last general clee tion day, secured evidence of a large number, about 100, of these violations of the Excise Law, the preferred complaints against the licenses before the Board of Excise.

The methods of the Board of Excise in dealing, or rather not dealing with these cases will ambiguetty.

ferred complaints against the licenses before the Board of Excise.

The methods of the Board of Excise in dealing, or rather not dealing, with these cases will anficiently appear by the following statement:

In five cases where the Board of Excise objected to the official list of polling places contained in "The City Record" as being insufficient proof of their location california monotradicted and although admitted by last year's Board, the City Reform Clab has provided the owner or lease of the premises where such polls were held, and although the evidence has also remained uncontradicted, the Board has failed to revoke the Beene.

In three cases the Board of Excise refused to believe that the distance from the polls to the liquor salson was less than a quarter of a mile because such distance was paced and not measured with a steel tape; and this, although the witness who swore to the number of paces in order to bring the distance up to the statutory limit of a quarter of a mile must have covered at least eight and in one case lifteen feet of ground at each pace. In these cases also the evidence was uncontradicted and the Board has failed to revoke the Beenese.

In this learner was where the evidence of the City in the location of the locat

General sickles received a letter from Governor Hill on Friday advising him to make haste slowly in his reorganization of the Sheriff's office, and to get the best judgment of the Association of the Bar relative to proposed changes in the Sherit's fee-bill. In conformity with the Governor's notions, the Gen eral yesterday addressed a letter to President Frederic experience in framing the new bill. General Sickles

The General has changed his mind about sending the bill to the Governor, with a written report of the situation in which he found the Sheriff's office, together with his recommendations of the remedial legis- Rochester.

lation needed. But he intends now to go to Albany himself, on Wednesday probably, to lay the case be-fore the Governor, taking the perfected bill along

Under Sheriff Sexton said yesterday that the discrepancy between his own testimony and that of General Sickles before the Senate Committee regard-General Sickles before the Senate Committee regarding Mr. Sexton's salary was easily explained. General Sickles had said in his testimony yesterday that the Under Sheriff's yearly salary was \$7,200, while Mr. Sexton had testified that it was \$5,000 a year. Mr. Sexton explained that when he was upon the stand he thought the question put to him related to his salary under sheriff Grant, which was \$5,000 a year, as he had stated. When Sheriff Flack came into office he fixed the Under Sheriff's pay at \$500 a month, or \$6,000 a year. Afterward Mr. Flack raised it \$100 a month, making it \$300 a month, or \$7,200 a year, the sum Mr. Sexton was receiving when General Sickles assumed the control of affairs.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ONLY PARTLY SOLD TO THE VANDERBILTS. Chicago, April 5 (Special).-A dispatch to "The from Evansville, Ind., says: were circulated in this city to-day to the effect that President Mackey had sold his entire railroad system to the Vanderbitts. It created a sensation and caused considerable uncasiness in business circles. William Hellman has just returned home from New-York, where he has been with Mr. Mackey in connection with the sale of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan to the Vanderbilts. This has been the most advantageous deal ever consummated by President Mackey, and stamps him as one of the shrewdest men in the railway world. Mr. Heilman authoritatively denies the way world. Mr. Heilian authoritatively defines in alleged sale of the entire system. Their business in New-York was in relation to the sale of half the interest in the Chicianati, Walash and Michigan. Mr. Mackey will still remain president of that road."

REDUCED RATES ON CALIFORNIA ORANGES. San Francisco, April 5.—The Freight Committee of the Transcontinental Association has received notice that the reduced rates on car-load lots of oranges of \$1.25 per 100 pounds to Atlantic scaboard points, made by the association at San Diego, has been approved by Chairman Idanchard, of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association. It will become operative April 9.

A PROJECTED ROAD IN INDIANA. Chicago, April 5 (Special).-The project to build a and Indianapolis or Pennsylvania Road, between effersonville, Ind., and Indianapolis, seems assured. in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. The new road will enter Louisville by way of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge, which was recently abandoned by the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Company.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY EXTENSIONS. Carlisle, Penn., April 5 (Special).—The officials of the Cumberland Railroad have under consideration the conouthern Pennsylvania branch of the Cumberland Valley runs from Chambersburg to Richmond Furace, at the base of North Mountain, one of the spars of the Ridge. A survey has been made from Rich-nord Furnace through Gowen's Gap and across Fulton mend Furnace through Gowen's Gap and across Fulton County, the only county in the state that has no rail-road within its borders, to Mt. Ivalias, hedford County. It is also stated that the Camberhand Valley proposes to extend its line down the Valley of Virginia as far as Stannton, cutting into the terriory of the Baltimore and Chio.

so that about that sum could be earned character, responsibility and capacity to remain in that employment the patters must have had good incomes in some way not clear.

General Stolles—All of us lawyers know how that the storm that the content of the steriff and his wholly inadequate. The bar knows there has been no change in the compensation of the Sheriff and his wholly inadequate. The bar knows there has been no change in the compensation of the Sheriff and his wholly inadequate. The bar knows there has been no change in the compensation of the Sheriff and his wool and the sale, preclain and an administration of the Sheriff and his wool and the sale, preclain and an administration of the Sheriff and his wool and the sale of the sheriff of his deputies for sevently five years. Not since 1815. The necessary to remove it, for guarding, catholing the sale, preclain and soft keeping of property mutting the sale, preclain and soft keeping of property mutting the sale, preclain and soft keeping of property mutting the sale, preclain and soft keeping of property mutting the sale, preclain and soft keeping of property mutting the sale, preclain and soft keeping of property mutting the sale, preclain and the sale of the sheriff which the sale of the taxing of the court out of say of the parties and the sale of the court out of the changes and the sale of the changes and the sale

Muc/r, of Bridgeport, Conn.; William C. Kellorg, of Brooklyn; Amon C. Allison, of Joina; Floyd J. Hadley,

Lockport, April 5 (special). The annual meeting of the directors of the believer and Northern Railand was held here to daynt the office of John Hodge There were present Mr. Iodge, Willard T. Ransom, Frank S. Weaver, E. M. Ashley, Edwin L. Jeffrey, William Spalding and Chaes A. Hosg. The following officers were elected; Besident, William Spalding; vice-president, W. T. Ramm; treasurer, John Hodge;

The evidence of the City and Received the state of the bound by any france of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the control and the extension of the locard of the control and the extension of the locard of the loca

the mysteries I people to see selvation, and there was no need deoking for more divine uttrances. The statementas a bombshell in the camp of the Mormons, who we hitherto contended that all action of the churchas detailed by revelations from the Prophet, that Woodruff. Other speakers followed in the same sin, and urged strict compliance with the laws of tiphurch. A leading Mormon said yesterday, that was expected that Woodruff would, before the choff the conference, ascert that he had lad a revelat from God that polygamy should be abandoned.

PROMIST ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMAR Count Pappenheim, of Germany, BRUNSWICKA-GOVERNOT J. Gregory Smith, of Vernont, FILTAVENUE-EX-Senater James W. Bradbury of Mr. ex-Congressman Robert T. Davis, of Massachusettand General Anton G. McCook, HOPP, MAN-Judgelatius C. Grebb, of Delaware, MURRAY HILL-Ex-Gressman George A. Bugley, of Watchewa, N. Y. WDSOR-Senator Donald McNaughton, of Pachester.

R. H. MACY& CO.

SIXTH AVENUE, 13TH TO 14TH STREET

SPECIAL SALE

Printed India Silks.

COMPRISING A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

34c.; worth 58c. 49c.; worth 75c. 69c.; worth \$1.00. 88c.; worth \$1.25.

1.000 yards 24-inch All-Silk BROCADED INDIA SILK, in Cream, White, Pink, Sky, Nile, Lavender, Old Rose Yellow, &c., at 49c.; worth 75c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

1.000 wards of 24-inch BLACK CHINA SILK, 48c.

1.000 yards of 28-inch BLACK CHINA SILK, 69c. 1,000 yards of 32-inch BLACK CHINA SILK, 99c.

Extra quality 24-inch BLACK INDIA SILR, with Jardiniers effects, 48c.; actual value 75c. Excellent BLACK SURAH at 69c. per yard; wort

Triple Chain Double Twill SURAH, 99c.; worth \$1.50. 3.000 yards of All-Silk BLACK SURAH, with a variety of small checks and broken plaids, at 29c. per yard; VERY CHEAP.

DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE OF RICH PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES OF EMBROIDERED PANELS, SIDE-BANDS, APRON AND VEST PRONTS, ALL PERFECTLY MATCHED AND SHADED WITH THE NEWEST COLORINGS IN THE LATEST EUROPEAN DESIGNS.

Black Nun's Veiling.

39c., worth 65c.

59c.; worth 85c.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

BLACK CASHMERES.

69c. worth 85c.

MILLINERY.

AND ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS IN TRIMMED HATS. TOQUES AND BONNETS, AT PRICES MUCH LESS

English TOQUES and TURBANS, at \$6.49, are very Pretty SHOPPING BONNET and TOQUE at \$4.98;

Very new and choice styles in CHILDREN'S HATS. luding our popular SCHOOL HATS, at \$1.59 and

PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS.

Job lot of All-Silk SUN UMBRELLAS, with gold

SURAH PARASOLS, in a variety of shades, \$1.99. Large line of PARASOLS from \$2.11 to \$12.84. SPANISH AND MARQUISE LACE PARASOLS AT

GLOVES.

LADIES' SILK GLOVES,

44c., worth \$1.00 WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK CITY FOR THE CELEBRATED

Linkolt KID CLOVES. NONE BETTER.

Large Line of 12-mo. BOOKS. handsomely bound and comprising the works of standard authors, 19c. each.

In 13th-st. Annex, Main Floor.

WE ARE SHOWING A FULL LINE OF HARD-WOOD REFRIGERATORS and ICE CHESTS, 85.63

BABY CARRIAGES from \$5.28 to \$27.61. SPECIAL SALE OF PICTURES in White and Gold

R.H. MA CY&CO.

OBITUARY.

Baltimore, April 5.-Robert G. Harper, at one time a well-known dry goods merchant of Baltimore, died esterday at his home in this city, in the fifty-ninth W. Va., and came to Baltimore shortly after the war. During the war Mr. Harper fought in the Confederate Army and was a member of the Otey Battery of Richmond. He will be buried Monday near Martinsburg, W. Va.

CHARLES W. COLBURN. Charles W. Colburn, one of the founders of Typographical Union No. 6 and for many years one of the best known printers in this city, died at his home, No. 138 Perry-st., yesterday, age sixty-six. For many years he was a compositor on The Tribune. In 1850 he helped organize the New York Typo-graphical Society, which on the formation of the

HOSIERY.

Men's Superfine COTTON HALF HOSE, med

Men's Fancy Striped HALF HOSE, 11c.; worth 20c.

UPHOLSTERY.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOTTINGHAM, 89c. per pair; worth. 1.56

NOTTINGHAM, 89c. per pair; worth. 2.06

NOTTINGHAM, 81.31 per pair; worth. 2.50

NOTTINGHAM, 83.19 per pair; worth. 3.56

ANTIQUE, 82.56 up to 86.89 per pair.

IRISH POINT, 83.24 up to 838.79 per pair.

REAL SWISS LACE, 84.35 up to 825.75 per pair.

BRUSSELS, 814.19 up to 862.89 per pair.

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NOTTINGHAM BED SETS. \$1.19 up to \$5.24 per

100 Real TURKISH BATH RUGS, \$2.99 and upward; worth \$5.00. Velour TABLE COVERS, embroidered, 12 yards square, \$3.33; reduced from \$6.11. SAME, 2 yards square, \$6.7 1; reduced from \$11.71.

CHINA MATTING, in a large variety of styles and colorings, \$2.88 per piece of 40 yards, up to \$16.81. FURNITURE SLIP COVERS, cut and made up in the VERY BEST MANNER, at LOWEST PRICES. Holland WINDOW SHADES, 3x6 feet, on Spring Roll-

ers, complete; piain, 24c., figured, 27c. WINDOW SHADES made to order at short notice. ESTIMATES FURNISHED FREE.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW COLORINGS IN LADIES' SILK BLOUSE WAISTS, AT PRICES

LACES. LARGE STOCK OF DRAPERY NETS, \$1.21, \$1.39

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UNDERWEAR. 100 dozen Men's French Balbriggan SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 43c, each; worth 75c.

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Men's White Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 440 Men's White Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

Men's Gray Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 45c. Men's Gray Lamb's Wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS

Men's Summer Silk SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 67.21 200 dozen Ladies' Brown Balbriggan JERSEY VESTS,

Ladies' Summer Merino VESTS and PANTS, 44c Children's Gauze VESTS, high neck and short sleaves,

Having purchased the entire production of MAIZE ART CLASS at one-quarter heretofore prevailing prices, we offer it at the following ex-

traordinary reductions: Water Tumblers, 5c. each, formerly 20c. Finger Bowls, 10e each, fermerly 40c.

The Amateur Opera Association has decided that the next work to be produced by it at the Brooklyn the next work to be produced by it at the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Gondollers." For the presentation of the bright and tuneful work a cast of unusual strength and adaptability has been selected. Appended will be found the list of principals: The Duke of Plaza Toro, a granded of spain, J. W. Macy; Luiz, his attendant, J. F. Bell, Ir.; Don Alhambra Del Bolero, the Grand Inquisitor, H. F. Dixie Marco Palmieri, George C. Pearce; Guiseppe Palmieri, W. D. Preston: Antonio, C. W. Stubb, Jr.; Francesco, Mr. Webb; Giorgio, Frank Gray; The Duchess of Plaza Toro, Mrs. A. V. R. Keith; Casilda, Miss Ella G. Greene; Gianetta, Miss Emma Henry Thomas: Tessa, Miss Clara L. Rowleof; Fismetta, Miss Entriken; Vittoria, Miss Van Nostrand, Guilla, Miss Eva Evans; Inez, Miss Mattic Cavanagh, William W. Lowe will be musical director of the performance, and H. F. Lixie will have charge of the working of the stage.